Veterans in Texas:
A Demographic Study

The Mission of Texas Workforce Investment Council

Assisting the Governor and the Legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce development system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.

VETERANS IN TEXAS: A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

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Introduction

Thousands of service members separate from the military every year and join the population of civilian veterans. Estimates indicate that 224,450 individuals separated from the military in fiscal year (FY) 2011, including 19,326 residents of Texas (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2010). Since service members generally must serve at least 20 years to qualify for military retirement benefits, some of the individuals who separated in FY2011 will receive sufficient benefits and will not enter the civilian labor force. Other military retirees will begin a second career in the civilian labor force either to supplement their retirement or because they want to continue working. Considering that approximately 80 percent of the service members (178,957 individuals) separating in FY2011 were 34 years old or younger, a large percentage have not served long enough to qualify for retirement benefits and will have to seek civilian employment.

Although veterans are a heterogeneous group and individual characteristics vary within the veteran population, many veterans have received extensive training in the military and possess valuable technical skills, leadership abilities, and the numerous soft skills (such as time management, a team orientation, a strong work ethic, self confidence, and bearing) that are in high demand by employers. These attributes make the veteran population a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The Texas workforce system must ensure that veterans are prepared for employment following their military service and that employers have access to every available skilled worker.

The Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature. As an advisory body to the Governor and the Legislature, the Council assists with strategic planning for and evaluation of Texas' workforce system. The Council promotes the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas and advocates for a workforce system that provides quality workforce education and training opportunities. The 19-member Council includes representatives from business, labor, education, community-based organizations and the Council's five member state agencies.

Statutory Directive

Under Title 10 Texas Government Code Section 2308.101, the Council is responsible for promoting the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce and advocating the development of an integrated workforce system to provide quality services addressing the needs of business and workers in Texas.

The State Strategic Plan

The development of an integrated strategic plan for the workforce system is one of the Council's primary responsibilities. *Advancing Texas: Strategic Plan for the Texas Workforce System (FY2010-FY2015)* (*Advancing Texas*) specifies four target populations that will achieve increased employment outcomes because everyone must be part of the critical pool of potential employees that is and will be

required by Texas employers. Veterans are identified as a target population. Through training, referral and placement services, veterans can be reintegrated into the civilian workforce.

Scope of Report

Following consultations with the Texas Veterans Commission, the Council prepared this report to detail the demographic characteristics of the veteran population in Texas. This research can be utilized as a primer to understand the significant workforce issues related to veterans and as a general reference for data about this specific segment of the population. In the following section, data issues and limitations are discussed and important concepts are defined. The third section includes national data to provide a general overview of the veteran population in the U.S. and to discuss recent national labor force trends for veterans. The fourth section describes the veteran population in Texas with a focus on disabilities and the characteristics of veteran labor force participants. Finally, major findings are summarized and concluding comments are offered.

Data Limitations, Issues, and Concepts

This study analyzes multiple aspects of the veteran population at both the national and state levels using several data sources. As with all research, the limitations associated with the data sources determine the specific types of analyses that can be conducted. Additionally, this study references and utilizes several technical concepts with specific definitions. This section details the data sources, data issues, and the key concepts related to this research.

Data Sources

The three main data sources used for this research are the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS), the Department of Veterans Affairs VetPop2007 model, and labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The 2011 ACS is an ongoing, yearly survey that samples a small percentage of the population. The sample respondents are weighted to approximate the demographic characteristics of the entire population. ACS data are available as summary tables (also referred to as pretabulated data) and Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. The microdata files utilize a smaller sample than the summary tables, but can be used to calculate custom estimates. In this report, summary table data are used for analyses at the national level and microdata are used for analyses at the state level. Minor differences exist between estimates derived from the summary tables and microdata because of the previously discussed sampling differences, and will be noted as necessary.

VetPop2007 is a model that uses data from the Census, ACS, Defense Manpower Data Center, and the Department of Defense to produce official estimates and projections of the veteran population. For 2000 to 2036, VetPop2007 produces the number of veterans at the state and national levels by age, gender, race, period of service, branch of service, and rank. Estimates and projections are produced at the county level by age and gender.

BLS derives annual and monthly labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is an ongoing monthly survey administered to a sample of households. CPS data are utilized for various economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income.

Data Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses are also limited because estimates are not always available for certain geographies. For example, even though the ACS microdata provide rich demographic data with variables assessing various individual characteristics, data are not available at the county level. Therefore, analyses cannot be conducted for counties. Alternatively, the number of veterans in each county is available through VetPop2007, but no other additional demographic information is provided such as age, sex, or education level.

Unlike the decennial census which is administered to the total population in order to determine accurate counts, the ACS and CPS are based on samples and produce estimates. VetPop2007 is a mathematical model that utilizes data inputs to produce estimates. Since the three data sources utilize different samples and methodologies, the estimates from each source will be similar but will not exactly match. For example, the number of U.S. veterans in 2011 is estimated to be 21,458,427 by ACS summary tables; 22,234,242 by VetPop2007; and 21,613,000 by BLS using the CPS. When possible, the ACS estimates will be referenced since a majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset.

Concepts

Several important concepts are utilized throughout this report and serve as the basis for many of the analyses. The concepts are conventional and frequently used by BLS and Census. For the sake of clarity and so that the analyses can be replicated, the important concepts referenced in this report are discussed and defined in this section.

In this report, the definition of "veteran" is based on the concept of a civilian veteran utilized by the Census Bureau. A veteran is defined as an individual who once served on active duty in the U.S. armed forces or who was in the Reserves or National Guard and was activated into federal status (for example, during the Persian Gulf War). Individuals currently on active duty are not considered veterans and are not included in these analyses.

Some analyses in this report reference the civilian noninstitutional population. The civilian noninstitutional population is comprised of all individuals 16 years of age and older in the U.S. who are not on active duty in the military and who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for the aged. Several analyses present veterans as a percentage of the population. Because of census data differences and limitations, veterans are presented as a percentage of the 16 and older civilian population in 1980 and 1990 and as a percentage of the 18 and older civilian population in 2000 and 2010. For the purpose of approximating the percentage of the population who are veterans, the results are comparable.

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force is comprised of all noninstitutionalized individuals 16 years old and older who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces, students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, or discouraged job seekers (individuals who want jobs and looked for work in the past year, but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs are available). In this report, the individuals who comprise the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Several analyses will also reference the 18 and older civilian labor force.

Veterans in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table estimates, 9.1 percent of the U.S. civilian population 18 years and older (21,458,427 individuals) were veterans in 2011. Veterans also accounted for 7.5 percent of the 18 and older civilian labor force in 2011. In this section, a general demographic description of the U.S. veteran population will be provided as a context for a discussion of the veteran population in Texas in the following section.

U.S. Veteran Population Trends

The veteran population in the U.S. has been declining due to the mortality of the older veterans who served in World War I, World War II, and Korea. Figure 1 illustrates the number of veterans in the U.S. and the percentage of veterans in the population from 1980 to 2010. In 1980, approximately 17 percent of the 16 and older U.S. population (28,514,544 individuals) were veterans. By 2010, nine percent of the 18 and older population (21,798,077 individuals) were veterans.

Figure 1: Number of U.S. Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2010
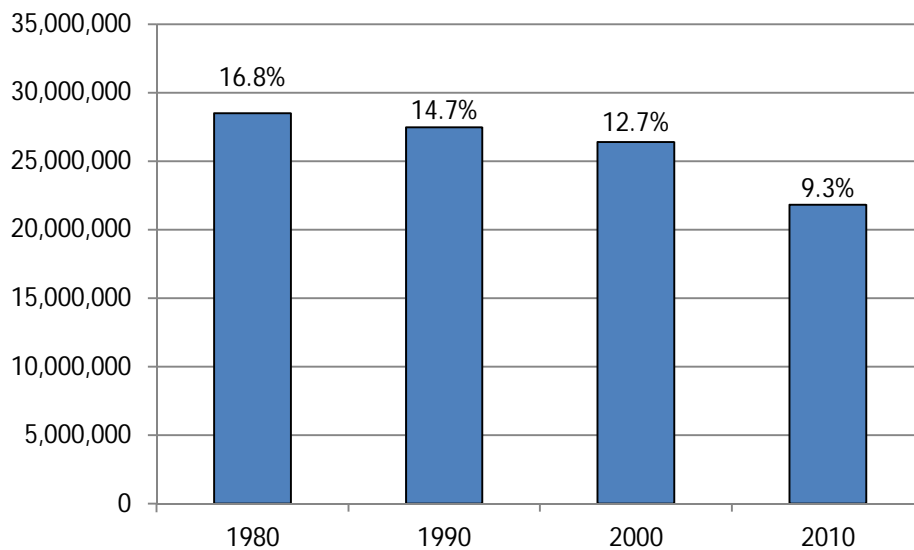
Figure notes: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census, 2010 data are from ACS summary tables as Census data is not available. 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000 and 2010 percentages represent the portion of the 18 and older civilian population that are veterans.

Regional Patterns

The veteran population is not evenly distributed across the nation. ACS summary data indicate that the South had the largest number of veterans in 2011. The region with the second largest number of veterans was the West followed by the Midwest. The Northeast had the smallest number of veterans.

The regional distribution of veterans can be examined in even more detail by reviewing the veteran population of each state.

Appendix A contains a thematic map that illustrates the veteran population in each state. Table 1 utilizes the same data presented by the map in Appendix A to illustrate the ten states with the largest veteran populations in 2011. Generally, states with the largest populations also had the largest numbers of veterans. States with the smallest populations had the smallest numbers of veterans. Texas had the second largest veteran population of all the states. The states with the fewest numbers of veterans were Vermont, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Veteran Populations, 2011

State	Veterans	Civilian Population Age 18 and Older	Percentage of Veterans in 18 and Older Population
California	1,910,994	28,292,703	6.8%
Texas	1,593,072	18,617,868	8.6%
Florida	1,571,482	15,012,091	10.5%
Pennsylvania	954,659	9,976,032	9.6%
New York	917,741	15,160,932	6.1%
Ohio	876,163	8,842,889	9.9%
North Carolina	740,470	7,285,172	10.2%
Virginia	734,757	6,137,315	12.0%
Illinois	719,528	9,752,324	7.4%
Georgia	686,591	7,279,776	9.4%

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

The veteran population can also be expressed as a percentage of the total population of everyone 18 and older to provide an idea of the concentration of veterans in each state. Alaska had the largest percentage of veterans (14 percent) in the 18 and older population, followed by Montana, Maine, and Wyoming (all at 12 percent). New York (six percent), New Jersey (seven percent), and California (seven percent) had the smallest percentage of veterans in the 18 and older population.

Demographic Characteristics of the U.S. Veteran Population

The veteran population of the U.S. differs from the nonveteran population in several demographic characteristics. A greater percentage of veterans were non-Hispanic whites (80.4 percent) compared to nonveterans (65 percent). Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. Approximately 93 percent of veterans were men in 2011 compared to 44 percent of nonveterans.

The veteran and nonveteran populations also differ regarding educational attainment. Table 2 illustrates that in 2011 a greater percentage of nonveterans 25 and older had less than a high school

diploma or equivalency compared to veterans. Approximately 36 percent of veterans 25 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 28 percent of nonveterans.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans 25 and Older by Education Level, 2011

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	7.6%	14.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.7%	28.3%
Some college or associate's degree	36.3%	28.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.3%	28.8%
Civilian population 25 years and older	21,128,562	184,719,627

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

Additionally, the veteran population tends to be older that the nonveteran population. Table 3 illustrates that approximately 67 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to 30 percent of nonveterans. Only eight percent of veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34 in 2011.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2011

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	8.2%	32.6%
35 to 54 years	25.1%	37.1%
55 to 64 years	23.7%	15.3%
65 to 74 years	20.6%	8.4%
75 years and over	22.4%	6.6%
Total	21,458,427	215,207,347

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

The age difference between veterans and nonveterans can partially be explained by the time period in which a majority of veterans served in the military. In 2011, approximately 55 percent of the veteran population served during the Vietnam, Korean or World War II eras. Approximately 17 percent served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and 11.6 percent of veterans served during the Gulf War Era II (September 2001 and later). Figure 2, on the following page, illustrates the percentages of veterans that served in each era.

Figure 2: U.S. Veterans' Period of Service, 2011
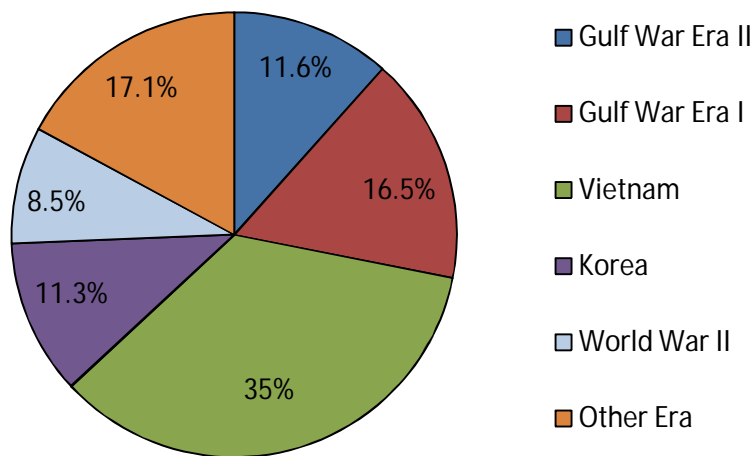
Figure notes: 2011 ACS summary table data. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present.

U.S. Veterans and Disabilities

The issue of disabilities is particularly relevant for the veteran population. On average, the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2012). Additionally, because of the rigors associated with military service, numerous veterans have service connected disabilities. Veterans with a service connected injury or illness incurred or aggravated during active military service are assessed and assigned a disability rating. Depending on the severity of the disability rating, veterans may receive disability benefits in the form of monthly compensation.

Of the 21,458,427 veterans in the U.S., 16 percent (3,464,672 individuals) have a service connected disability rating. Approximately 3.8 percent of veterans have a service connected disability rating of 70 percent or higher. Table 4 illustrates the percentages of veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Approximately six percent of veterans have a zero percent disability rating. A zero percent disability rating indicates a service related injury that does not impair the veteran, such as a superficial scar. The majority of veterans with a service connected rating (33.4 percent) have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. Approximately 23 percent of veterans with a rating have a disability rating of 70 or higher.

Table 4: Percentages of U.S. Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings, 2011

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	218,482	6.3%
10 to 20 percent	1,156,848	33.4%
30 to 40 percent	621,256	17.9%
50 to 60 percent	386,231	11.1%
70 to 100 percent	810,245	23.4%
Not reported	271,610	7.8%
Total	3,464,672	

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

Twenty-six percent of Gulf War Era II veterans had a service connected disability. Approximately 20 percent (586,000) of Gulf War Era I veterans reported a service connected disability (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012). Disabilities will be discussed in more detail in the next session with a focus on Texas veterans.

Recent National Labor Force Trends for Veterans

Figure 3 illustrates that the unemployment rate for veterans was lower than for nonveterans from 2006 to 2011. However, unemployment rates are generally lower for older individuals and the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population, on average. BLS data indicate that in the first quarter of 2011, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 8.2 percent for individuals 25 years and older and 18.1 percent for individuals age 16 to 24.

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans, 2006-2011
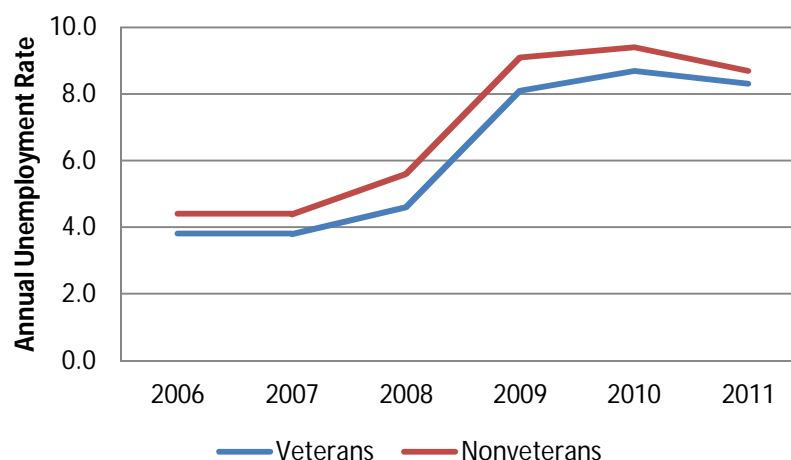
Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans 18 years and older. Data are from BLS.

Because unemployment differs by age, a closer examination of unemployment rates within the veteran population by age group is warranted. In 2011, the annual unemployment rate of nonveterans between the ages of 18 to 24 was 16.1 percent. For veterans between the ages of 18 to 24 the annual unemployment rate was 30.2 percent. Between the ages of 25 to 34, the annual unemployment rate was 9.3 percent for nonveterans and 12 percent for veterans. For the other age categories, the unemployment rates were similar.

Differences in unemployment rates are also observed when veterans' eras of service are considered. Figure 4 compares the unemployment rates of nonveterans with veterans who served during Gulf War Era II (from September 2001 to the present) and Gulf War Era I (from August 1990 to August 2001). From 2008 to 2011, the unemployment rates of Gulf War Era II veterans have been greater than for nonveterans. This difference between the rates of Gulf War Era II veterans and nonveterans increased from 2009 to 2011. In 2011, the annual unadjusted unemployment rate for Gulf War Era II veterans was 12.1 percent. By August 2012, Gulf War Era II veteran unemployment was 9.8 percent and nonveteran unemployment was 8.9 percent. The unemployment rates of Gulf War Era I veterans have paralleled the rates of nonveterans, but have been lower. In August 2012, Gulf War Era I veteran unemployment was 5.8 percent.

Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Gulf War Era I Veterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans and Nonveterans, 2006-2011
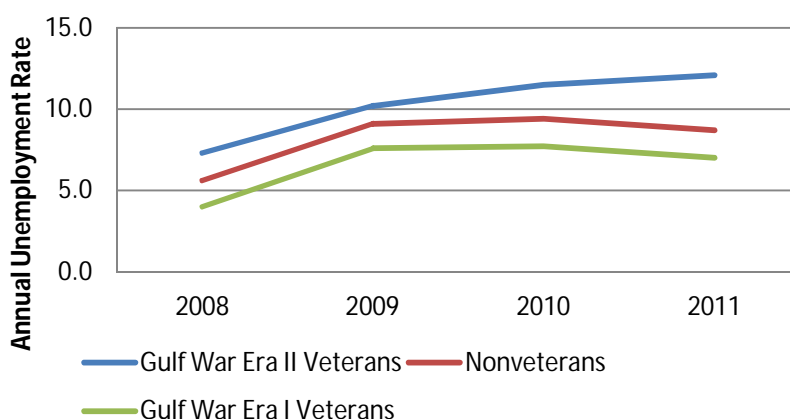
Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

Differences in unemployment also exist between genders. On the following page, Figure 5 illustrates that between 2008 and 2011, nonveteran men had higher unemployment rates than nonveteran women. Gulf War Era I female veteran unemployment rates were higher than Gulf War Era I male veteran rates in 2008, but have fallen between 2009 and 2011. Gulf War Era II female veterans had greater unemployment rates than Gulf War Era II male veterans. However, the differences between the male and female Gulf War Era II veteran unemployment rates have been declining since 2009.

Figure 5: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women: Nonveterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans, and Gulf War Era I Veterans 2008-2011
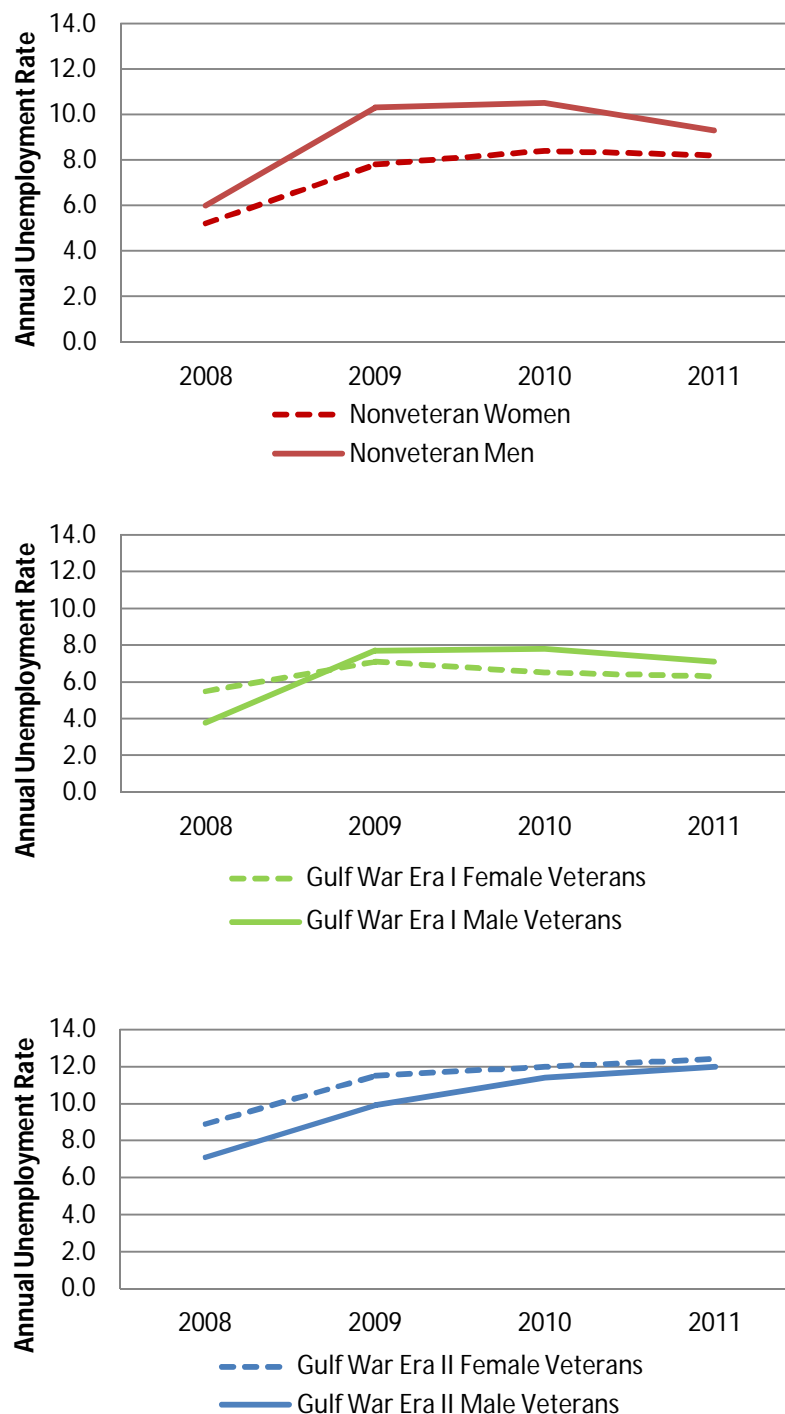
Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

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Veterans in Texas

According to ACS microdata estimates, 8.5 percent of the civilian population 18 years and older (1,590,364 individuals)[1] in Texas were veterans in 2011. In FY2011, an estimated 19,326 Texas residents separated from the military and approximately half of these separating veterans were 24 years old or younger (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2010). In this section, a description of the veteran population in Texas will be provided with a focus on regional distribution, demographic characteristics, prevalence of disabilities, and labor force characteristics.

Texas Veteran Population Trends and Regional Patterns

Figure 6 illustrates the number of veterans in Texas and the percentage of veterans in the population from 1980 to 2010. The number of Texas veterans increased from 1980 to 2000 and then declined in 2010. In 1980, 16.6 percent of the 16 and older population in Texas (1,715,857 individuals) were veterans. The number of veterans in Texas increased from 1990 to 2000. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly[2], veterans have accounted for a smaller percentage of the population. By 2010, 8.8 percent of the 18 and older population in Texas (1,609,732 individuals) were veterans.

Figure 6: Number of Texas Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2010
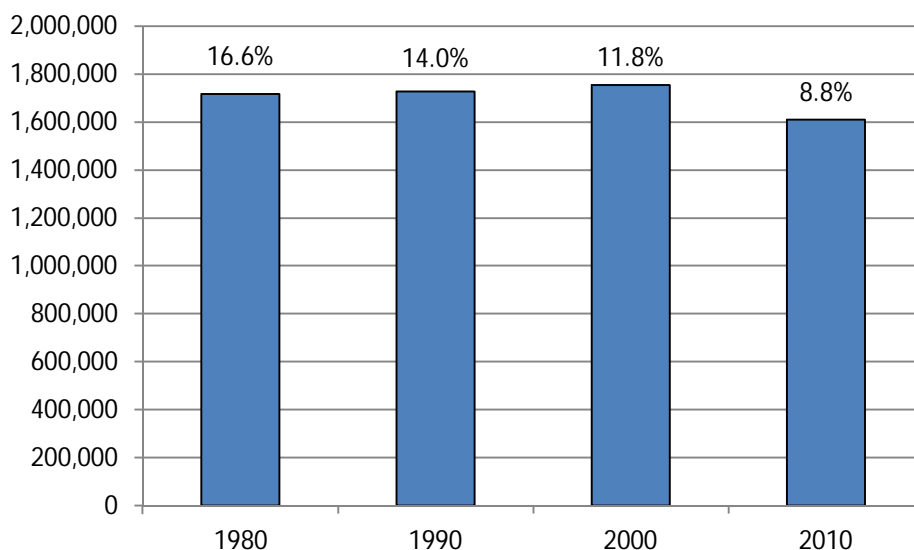
Figure notes: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census and 2010 data are from ACS summary data. 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000 and 2010 percentages represent the portion of the 18 and older civilian population that are veterans.

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[1] Estimates derived from ACS microdata differ slightly from the estimates presented earlier based on ACS summary tables. Most of the analyses in this section on veterans in Texas are based on ACS microdata.
[2] In 1990, the size of the 16 and older civilian population was 12.3 million and in 2000 the size of the 18 and older civilian population was approximately 14.9 million.

The veteran population of Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix B contains a thematic map that utilizes VetPop2007 estimates to illustrate the veteran population in each county. Similar to the findings at the national level, counties with large populations generally have the largest numbers of veterans. Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 185,793 veterans. The counties with the largest numbers of veterans in 2011 were Harris, Bexar, Tarrant, Dallas, Travis, El Paso, Collin, Denton, Bell, and Williamson. Over half (51 percent) of the state's veteran population resided in these 10 counties. Appendix C contains the numbers of veterans in each county of the local workforce development areas.

Demographic Characteristics of the Texas Veteran Population

The Texas veteran population differs from the nonveteran population of the state in several demographic characteristics. As illustrated in Table 5, a greater percentage of Texas veterans were non-Hispanic whites (68.7 percent) compared to nonveterans (46.8 percent). A greater percentage of Texas veterans were also African American (12.6 percent) compared to nonveterans (11.3 percent). Approximately 16 percent of the Texas veteran population was Hispanic in 2011.

Table 5: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans, 2011

Race / Ethnicity	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
White	1,092,241	68.7%	8,151,319	46.8%
Hispanic	256,517	16.1%	6,301,569	36.2%
African American	199,777	12.6%	1,961,750	11.3%
Other	28,212	1.8%	248,360	1.4%
Asian	13,617	0.9%	744,969	4.3%
Total	1,590,364		17,407,967	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. In 2011, approximately 91 percent of Texas veterans were men compared to 45 percent of nonveterans. Nine percent of the total Texas veteran population is female. However, the percentages of female veterans differ when period of service is considered. Table 6 illustrates that the female veteran population has grown considerably over time. Females comprise a greater percentage of the Texas veteran population for later periods of service, such as Gulf War Era II. Only 3.5 percent of World War II era veterans and 3.7 percent of Vietnam era veterans were female. However, 16.7 percent of Gulf War Era I veterans and 19.6 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans were female in Texas.

Table 6: Percentage of Male and Female Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2011

Period of Service	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Gulf War Era II	194,390	80.4%	47,245	19.6%	241,635
Gulf War Era I	206,495	83.3%	41,383	16.7%	247,878
Vietnam	507,449	96.3%	19,362	3.7%	526,811
Korea	121,110	97.5%	3,066	2.5%	124,176
World War II	87,411	96.5%	3,145	3.5%	90,556
Other	330,776	92.1%	28,532	7.9%	359,308
Total	1,447,631	91.0%	142,733	9.0%	1,590,364

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

The veteran and nonveteran populations in Texas also differ according to education level. Table 7 illustrates that a greater percentage of nonveterans 25 and older had less than a high school diploma compared to veterans in 2011. Approximately 39 percent of veterans 25 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 28 percent nonveterans in Texas. A greater percentage of veterans also had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to nonveterans in Texas.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans 25 and Older by Education Level, 2011

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	6.7%	20.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24.6%	25.7%
Some college or associate's degree	39.4%	27.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.3%	26.2%
Civilian population 25 years and over	1,554,126	14,452,375

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

While the Texas veteran population is younger than the U.S. veteran population, it is older than the nonveteran population in the state. The median age of a veteran in Texas is 60 whereas the median age of a nonveteran is 41. Table 8 illustrates that approximately 60 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to 25.7 percent of nonveterans. Approximately 12 percent of Texas veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34 compared to 35 percent of nonveterans in 2011.

Table 8: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2011

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	11.7%	34.8%
35 to 54 years	27.7%	37.3%
55 to 64 years	23.1%	13.6%
65 to 74 years	19.1%	7.1%
75 years and over	18.4%	5.0%
Total	1,590,364	17,407,967

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

An analysis of the time period in which a majority of Texas veterans served in the military partially explains the age difference between veterans and nonveterans. Figure 7 illustrates the percentages of veterans that served in each era. The greater number of Texas veterans from earlier periods of service inflates the average age of the veteran population. In 2011, approximately 47 percent of the veterans in Texas served during the Vietnam, Korean or World War II eras. Approximately 16 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and 15 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era II (September 2001 and later).

Figure 7: Texas Veterans' Period of Service, 2011
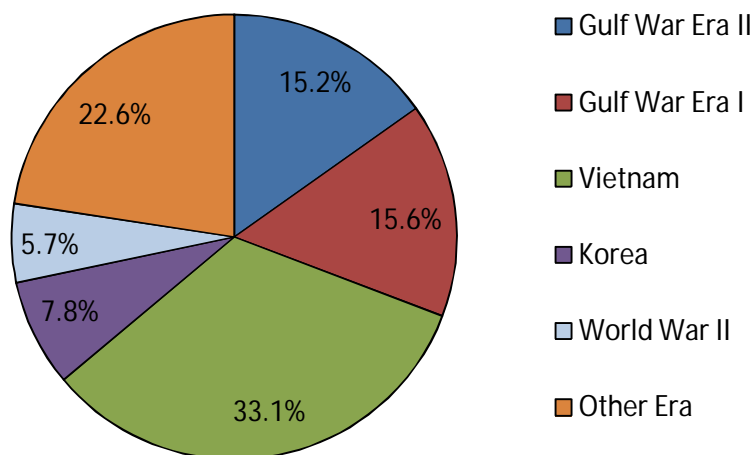
Figure notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served.

Age differences can also be observed within the veteran population when each period of service is analyzed separately in Table 9. The median ages of Gulf War Era II and Gulf War Era I veterans in Texas are 31 and 41, respectively. The median age of a Vietnam veteran is 64. Texas veterans who served during World War II have a median age of 86: the oldest median age of all service periods.

Table 9: Median Age of Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2011

Period of Service	Median Age	Total in Each Service Period
Gulf War Era II	31	241,635
Gulf War Era I	41	247,878
Vietnam	64	526,811
Korea	79	124,176
World War II	86	90,556
Other	55	359,308
Total	60	1,590,364

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Texas Veterans and Disabilities

The prevalence of disabilities within the veteran population is particularly relevant since the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population on average and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age.   Approximately 27 percent of Texas veterans (430,988 individuals) report having some type of disability compared to 14 percent of the 18 and older nonveteran population (2,371,394 individuals). Table 10 details the specific types of disabilities reported by the veteran and nonveteran populations in Texas. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual may be counted in multiple disability categories. Additionally, the disability may not necessarily be the consequence of military service. Ambulatory difficulty was the disability most frequently reported by 15.4 percent of the veteran population. Hearing and independent living difficulties were the second and third most frequently reported disabilities. Cognitive, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported. These data underscore the need for any services that address the needs of veterans to include support for disabilities.

Table 10: Percent of Veterans and Nonveterans (18 and Older) Reporting a Disability in Texas, 2011

Reported Disability	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	244,320	15.4%	1,393,089	8.2%
Hearing difficulty	216,235	13.6%	623,579	3.7%
Independent living difficulty	128,672	8.1%	953,354	5.6%
Cognitive difficulty	121,773	7.7%	874,043	5.1%
Self-care difficulty	82,569	5.2%	570,663	3.4%
Vision difficulty	72,401	4.6%	526,086	3.1%
Total Population	1,590,364		17,034,363	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities.

Considering that disabilities are associated with increased age and that the median age of veterans differs by period of service, the prevalence of disabilities within the veteran population may vary according to period of service. Table 11 illustrates the reported disabilities of veterans in each period of service. Generally, the percentages of reported disabilities are greater for the earlier periods of service. Almost half of World War II veterans report ambulatory difficulties and 40 percent report hearing difficulty. In comparison, 4.6 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans report ambulatory difficulties and 4.5 percent report hearing difficulty. The biggest exception to this general trend is cognitive difficulty. Cognitive difficulties are reported by a larger percentage of Gulf War Era II veterans than Gulf War Era I veterans even though the median age of the Gulf War Era I group is 10 years older. The difference in reported cognitive difficulties between these two groups is statistically significant indicating that the difference cannot be explained by chance alone.

Table 11: Percent of Veterans Reporting a Disability in Texas by Period of Service, 2011

Reported Disability	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
Ambulatory difficulty	4.6%	5.8%	17.1%	28.5%	45.9%	14.3%
Hearing difficulty	4.5%	4.4%	15.2%	26.8%	40.0%	12.4%
Independent living difficulty	2.2%	2.2%	7.6%	17.2%	34.2%	7.1%
Cognitive difficulty	4.5%	3.7%	8.1%	12.1%	21.8%	6.8%
Self-care difficulty	1.1%	1.2%	5.4%	10.9%	20.9%	4.5%
Vision difficulty	1.3%	1.3%	4.7%	9.8%	16.0%	4.1%
Total Veterans	241,635	247,878	526,811	124,176	90,556	359,308

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities.

The greater prevalence of disabilities within the Texas veteran population is an important demographic characteristic of the group. However, the previously presented disability data cannot be directly attributed to military service since the survey question asked respondents to report their current disabilities. A better indicator of disabilities related to military service is the service connected disability rating reported in the ACS microdata. Approximately 19 percent of Texas veterans (309,299 individuals) have a service connected disability rating. Table 12 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Approximately five percent of Texas veterans have a zero percent disability rating. The majority of veterans with a service connected rating (33.2 percent) have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. Approximately 25 percent of Texas veterans with a rating have a disability rating of 70 or higher.

Table 12: Percentages of Texas Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings, 2011

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	14,085	4.6%
10 or 20 percent	102,796	33.2%
30 or 40 percent	59,147	19.1%
50 or 60 percent	37,460	12.1%
70 to 100 percent	77,733	25.1%
Not reported	18,078	5.8%
Total	309,299	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Service connected disability ratings can also be analyzed by period of service. Table 13 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings for each period of service. The period of service with the largest number of Texas veterans with any service connected disability rating was Vietnam. The Vietnam era also had the greatest percentage of veterans with service connected disability ratings of 70 percent or higher. Approximately 25 percent of both World War II and Gulf War II era veterans had service connected disability ratings of 70 percent or higher in 2011.

Table 13: Percentages of Texas Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings by Period of Service, 2011

Service Connected Disability Rating	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
0 percent	3.2%	3.3%	5.0%	7.4%	4.8%	6.9%
10 or 20 percent	24.6%	39.9%	30.1%	42.0%	34.6%	44.5%
30 or 40 percent	23.9%	23.8%	16.8%	14.1%	15.8%	12.1%
50 or 60 percent	18.6%	11.0%	10.8%	7.7%	5.6%	10.1%
70 to 100 percent	25.0%	18.3%	31.5%	21.9%	25.4%	17.1%
Not reported	4.7%	3.7%	5.7%	6.8%	13.9%	9.3%
Total	66,162	64,776	119,299	12,629	11,949	34,484

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Characteristics of the Veteran Labor Force in Texas

The demographic analyses presented in this subsection focus on Texas veteran labor force participants. Approximately 55 percent of Texas veterans (878,080 individuals) were labor force participants in 2011. These veterans accounted for 7.1 percent of the state's total workforce. Since unemployment rates are

generally lower for older individuals, the unemployment rate for veterans is lower than the state average since the Texas veteran population is older than the nonveteran population in the state. In June 2011, the unemployment rate for Texas was 8.1 percent and 7.2 percent for Texas veterans. However, differences in unemployment do exist within the veteran population. Gulf War Era II Texas veterans had a 13.5 percent unemployment rate in 2011 (U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, 2012).

In 2011, the average age of a veteran labor force participant in Texas was 49. As illustrated in Table 14, approximately 43 percent of veteran labor force participants were between the ages of 35 to 54 and 26 percent were between the ages of 55 to 64. Approximately 14 percent of the veteran labor force participants in Texas were 65 or older.

Table 14: Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants by Age Group, 2011

Age Group	Number	Percent
18 to 34 years	154,463	17.6%
35 to 54 years	376,131	42.8%
55 to 64 years	227,878	26.0%
65 to 74 years	93,610	10.7%
75 years and over	25,998	3.0%
Total	878,080	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Veteran labor force participants held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas. Table 15 illustrates the percentages of veteran labor force participants by general category of work, also referred to as class of worker. Approximately 59 percent of veteran labor force participants in Texas were employees of private, for-profit companies in 2011. Approximately 25 percent were federal, state, or local government employees and 10 percent were self-employed.

Table 15: Class of Worker for Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants, 2011

Class of Worker	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	521,339	59.4%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	223,192	25.4%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	90,208	10.3%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	38,404	4.4%
Unemployed or never worked	4,190	0.5%
Working without pay in family business or farm	747	0.1%
Total	878,080	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Table 16 illustrates the 20 Texas industries in which the highest percentages of veteran labor force participants were employed in 2011. These 20 industries employed 50 percent of the veteran labor

force in the state. The industry that employed the greatest percentages of veteran labor force participants was construction. Approximately seven percent of Texas veteran labor force participants worked in the national security and international affairs industry in 2011. The third largest employer of veterans was the justice, public order, and safety industry.

Table 16: Top 20 Industries Employing Texas Veterans, 2011

Industry	Number	Percent
Construction	63,286	7.2%
National security and international affairs	57,524	6.6%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	38,212	4.4%
Elementary and secondary schools	33,662	3.8%
Hospitals	31,973	3.6%
Truck transportation	20,439	2.3%
Architectural, engineering, and related services	19,192	2.2%
Support activities for mining	17,947	2.0%
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	17,121	1.9%
Computer systems design and related services	16,748	1.9%
Restaurants and other food services	15,173	1.7%
Insurance carriers and related activities	14,540	1.7%
Postal service	14,043	1.6%
Investigation and security services	14,014	1.6%
Department and discount stores	12,529	1.4%
Air transportation	11,516	1.3%
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	10,949	1.2%
Real estate	10,922	1.2%
Services incidental to transportation	10,545	1.2%
Automobile dealers	9,187	1.0%
Table total	439,522	50.1%

Table notes: Data are from 2011 ACS microdata. Only the top 20 industries are included in this table. The total number of Texas veteran labor force participants was 878,080 in 2011.

Average Salaries of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants

In 2011, Texas veteran labor force participants earned an average salary of $52,303 (inflation adjusted for 2011). However, salary differences exist within the veteran population based on numerous demographic factors. On average, male veteran labor force participants earned $53,433 whereas females earned $42,810. Salaries also vary depending on level of educational attainment. Table 17 illustrates that veteran labor force participants with a high school diploma or equivalent earned an average yearly salary of $37,766. Average salary generally increases with higher levels of educational

attainment. The highest average yearly salary was earned by veteran labor force participants with a masters degree or higher. Veterans with an educational attainment level below the ninth grade are an unusual group. Since lower salaries tend to be associated with lower levels of educational attainment, the average salary for this group would be expected to be lower. However, the average age of this group is 56 and it is possible that these individuals may be in the top earning ranges of their careers. Additionally, since a very small percentage of veteran labor force participants are in this group, the average yearly salary can be inflated by a relatively small number of large salaries.

Table 17: Average Yearly Salary for Texas Total Veteran Labor Force Participants by Educational Attainment, 2011

Educational Attainment	Percent of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants	Average Yearly Salary
Less than 9th Grade	0.8%	$36,286
Grade 9 through 12 no diploma	2.0%	$27,299
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22.9%	$37,766
Some college no degree	33.0%	$42,130
Associates degree	10.3%	$46,885
Bachelors degree	19.7%	$69,876
Masters degree and higher	11.3%	$91,072

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Concluding Comments

This study has provided a demographic overview of veterans for both the U.S. and Texas. A demographic description of the U.S. veteran population was first presented to provide context for the analysis of Texas veterans. The Texas veteran population was then detailed using ACS microdata with a focus on disabilities and the characteristics of veteran labor force participants.

National data illustrate the decline in the veteran population due to the mortality of older veterans who served in the earlier periods of World War I, World War II, and Korea. Veterans are not evenly distributed throughout the country and states with the largest populations generally have the largest number of veterans. Compared to nonveterans, the veteran population tends to be older, more educated, white, and male. Data also indicate that female veterans, including those in Texas, comprise a greater percentage of the veteran population for later periods of service.

The median age of a Texas veteran is 60 years old and the largest number of Texas veterans served during Vietnam. The prevalence of disabilities is greater among veterans since the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Generally, the unemployment rate for veterans is lower than the state's average; however, age variations exist and the unemployment rate for Gulf War Era II Texas veterans was 13.5 percent in 2011 compared to the state average of approximately eight percent.

Overall, the analyses presented in this study illustrate the diversity of the veteran population according to age, educational attainment, and reported disabilities. As a result, the needs of the 86 year old male World War II veteran who separated from active duty in the late 1940s are different from the needs of the 22 year old female Gulf War Era II veteran who separated this year and is going to school for career training.

The veteran population is a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The data provided in the demographic study is presented to assist policy makers and program planners in the design and implementation of relevant programs and services.

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Appendix A: Veterans in U.S. by State, 2011

Legend

	29,719 - 128,940
	128,941 - 238,790
	238,791 - 533,608
	533,609 - 954,659
	954,660 - 1,910,994
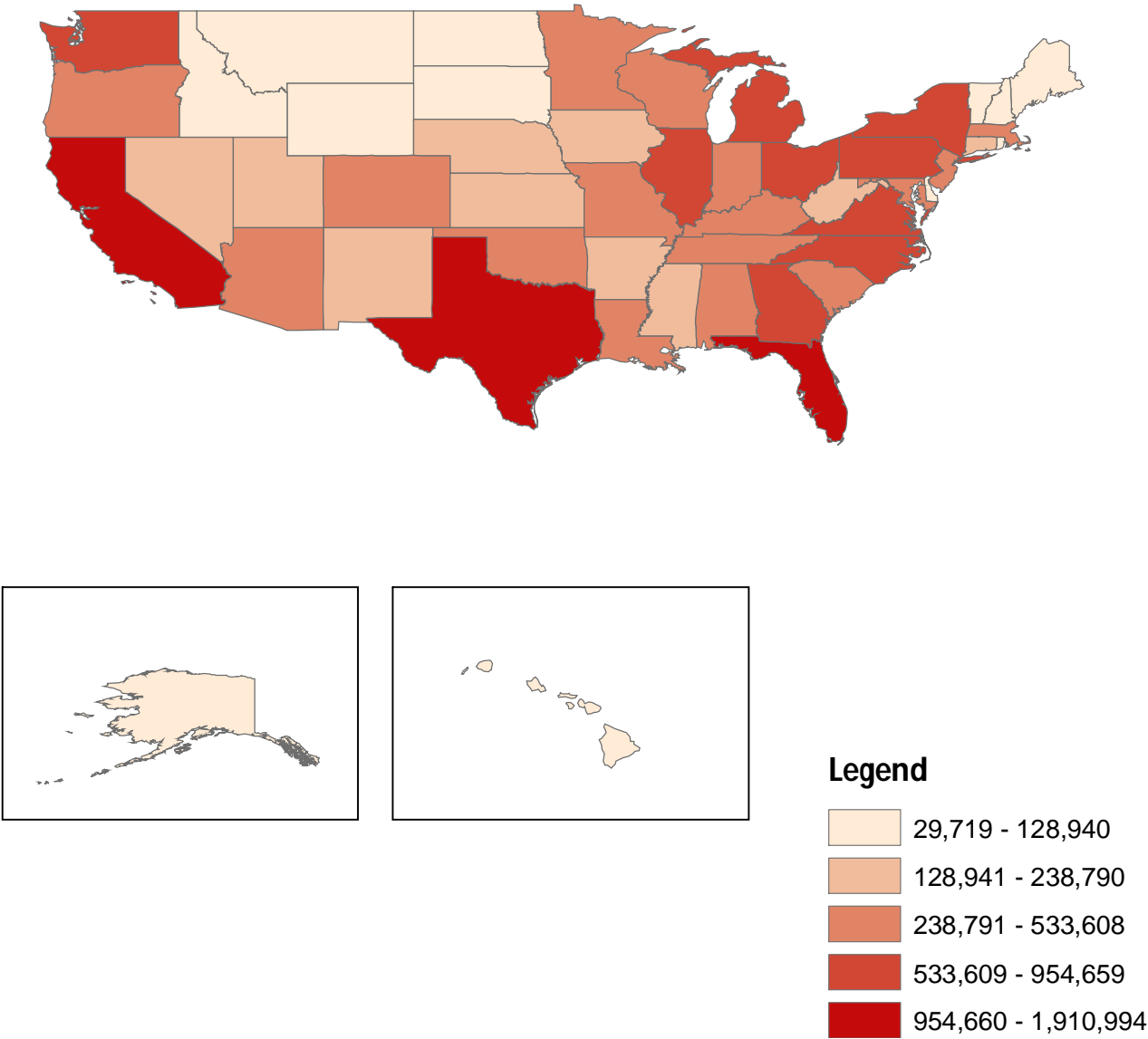
Notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

Appendix B: Veterans in Texas by County, 2011
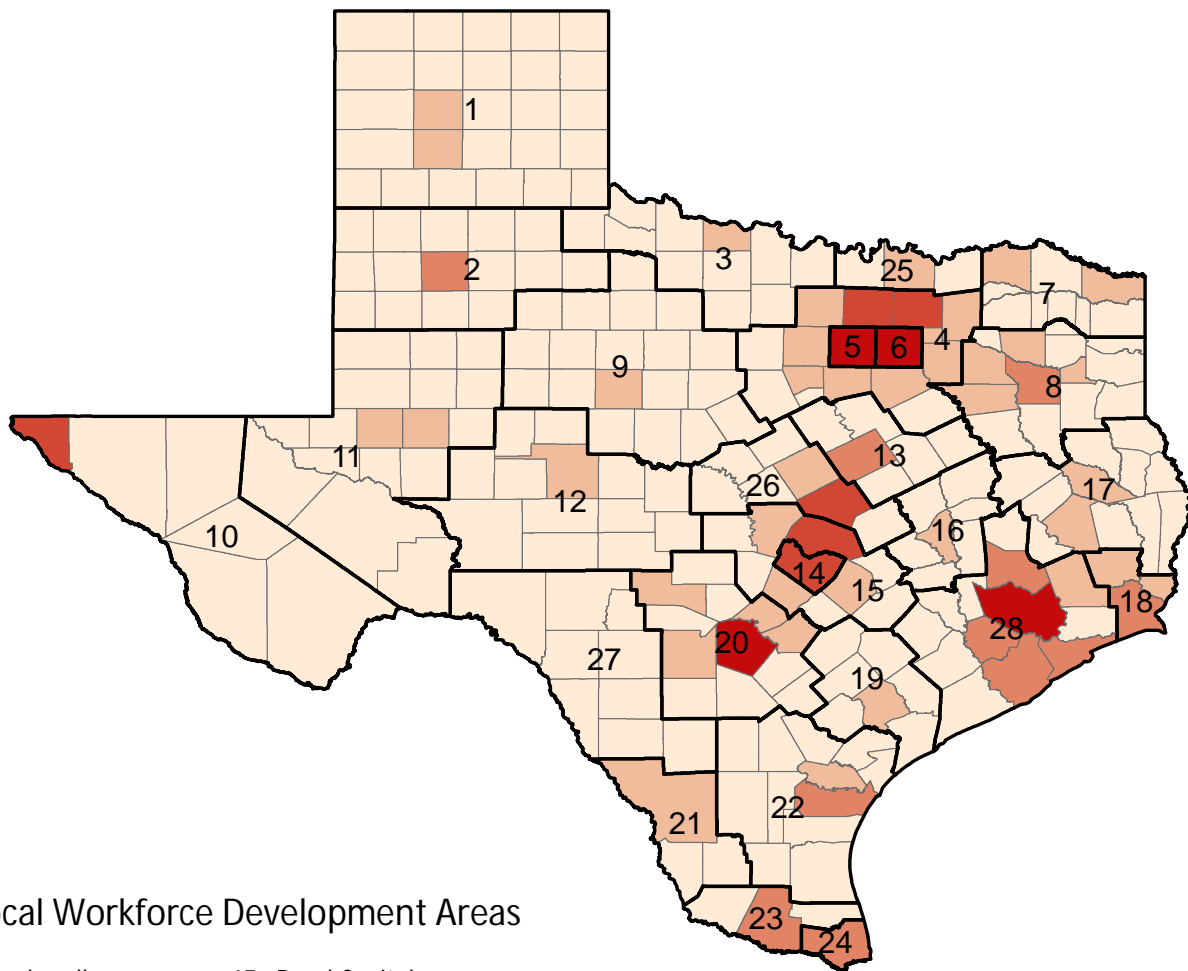
Local Workforce Development Areas

1. Panhandle
2. South Plains
3. North Texas
4. North Central Texas
5. Tarrant County
6. Greater Dallas
7. Northeast Texas
8. East Texas
9. West Central Texas
10. Upper Rio Grande
11. Permian Basin
12. Concho Valley
13. Heart of Texas
14. Capital Area
15. Rural Capital
16. Brazos Valley
17. Deep East Texas
18. Southeast Texas
19. Golden Crescent
20. Alamo
21. South Texas
22. Coastal Bend
23. Lower Rio Grande Valley
24. Cameron
25. Texoma
26. Central Texas
27. Middle Rio Grande
28. Gulf Coast

Legend

- 28 - 4,714
- 4,715 - 14,389
- 14,390 - 32,978
- 32,979 - 60,324
- 60,325 - 185,793
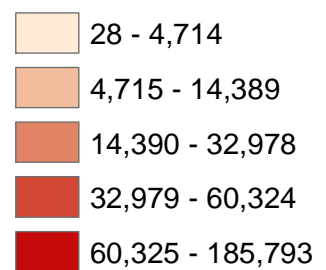
Notes: U.S. Veterans Affairs VetPop2007 projections.

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Appendix C: Veterans by County in Each LWDA, 2011

This appendix illustrates the numbers of veterans by each county in the local workforce development areas. In the following tables, the total, male, and female 2011 veteran population of each county is illustrated. Additionally, the numbers of veterans are presented by age categories (17 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 to 84, and 85 and up). The estimated numbers of veterans are from U.S. Veterans Affairs VetPop2007 projections. Rounding may affect totals.

Table 18: LWDA 1 Panhandle–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Armstrong	240	229	11	29	83	84	44
Briscoe	136	122	14	20	39	74	4
Carson	638	596	42	91	193	268	87
Castro	385	319	66	61	135	186	3
Childress	475	423	53	126	106	226	17
Collingsworth	264	237	27	20	82	107	55
Dallam	469	382	87	106	214	126	23
Deaf Smith	719	640	78	106	233	347	32
Donley	341	323	18	31	73	177	59
Gray	1,925	1,737	189	359	842	584	140
Hall	216	209	8	49	76	89	2
Hansford	306	279	27	21	67	203	14
Hartley	513	503	10	93	170	208	42
Hemphill	290	265	26	34	130	103	22
Hutchinson	2,224	2,135	88	298	742	966	217
Lipscomb	186	164	22	20	59	83	24
Moore	868	810	58	223	326	308	11
Ochiltree	496	450	46	41	148	305	2
Oldham	193	178	15	43	60	69	22
Parmer	467	433	34	44	145	194	84
Potter	7,756	7,381	375	1,896	3,182	2,325	354
Randall	9,523	8,928	596	1,862	3,703	3,459	499
Roberts	91	78	13	14	22	35	20
Sherman	149	135	14	20	48	74	7
Swisher	556	540	16	115	99	292	51
Wheeler	368	339	29	51	133	165	18
Panhandle Total	**29,794**	**27,835**	**1,962**	**5,773**	**11,110**	**11,057**	**1,853**

Table 19: LWDA 2 South Plains–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bailey	400	353	47	52	87	176	86
Cochran	151	137	14	16	56	62	18
Crosby	430	402	28	61	80	238	50
Dickens	216	196	20	35	56	98	27
Floyd	268	259	9	30	77	128	34
Garza	299	269	29	110	97	90	2
Hale	2,056	1,975	82	343	556	931	226
Hockley	1,669	1,464	205	271	642	685	71
King	35	21	14	7	7	14	8
Lamb	745	686	59	137	241	310	58
Lubbock	17,171	15,486	1,686	4,353	6,322	5,581	914
Lynn	321	306	15	72	103	130	17
Motley	126	114	12	17	35	54	21
Terry	794	778	16	113	228	304	149
Yoakum	402	353	49	52	121	207	21
South Plains Total	**25,083**	**22,799**	**2,285**	**5,669**	**8,708**	**9,008**	**1,702**

Table 20: LWDA 3 North Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Archer	917	820	98	125	323	426	42
Baylor	339	312	27	17	109	198	14
Clay	1,408	1,301	107	181	466	702	59
Cottle	122	112	10	13	31	55	23
Foard	125	109	16	10	19	48	48
Hardeman	389	380	9	24	65	199	100
Jack	698	662	36	92	258	303	46
Montague	1,869	1,797	72	252	602	937	79
Wichita	12,855	11,677	1,177	3,490	4,955	3,714	696
Wilbarger	849	812	37	129	321	334	65
Young	1,366	1,298	68	135	480	630	121
North Texas Total	**20,937**	**19,280**	**1,657**	**4,468**	**7,629**	**7,546**	**1,293**

Table 21: LWDA 4 North Central–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Collin	46,975	43,734	3,241	11,090	19,257	15,284	1,345
Denton	41,352	38,361	2,991	12,076	18,281	10,467	528
Ellis	11,699	10,783	916	2,253	4,798	4,025	623
Erath	2,180	2,042	138	307	702	1,023	148
Hood	6,659	6,211	448	878	2,325	2,941	514
Hunt	8,812	7,962	850	2,036	3,366	2,931	478
Johnson	12,654	11,749	905	2,745	5,053	4,710	145
Kaufman	6,787	6,125	661	1,331	2,833	2,373	251
Navarro	3,936	3,601	335	694	1,508	1,531	204
Palo Pinto	2,735	2,580	155	351	876	1,170	337
Parker	11,787	10,876	911	2,026	4,914	4,515	332
Rockwall	5,037	4,747	289	917	1,950	1,948	221
Somervell	631	602	29	135	275	200	21
Wise	6,138	5,643	495	1,272	2,573	2,069	224
North Central Total	**167,382**	**155,016**	**12,364**	**38,111**	**68,711**	**55,187**	**5,371**

Table 22LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Tarrant	123,157	111,071	12,086	31,123	52,629	35,141	4,264
Tarrant County Total	**123,157**	**111,071**	**12,086**	**31,123**	**52,629**	**35,141**	**4,264**

Table 23: LWDA 6 Dallas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dallas	120,073	108,215	11,858	27,504	48,716	37,332	6,521
Dallas Total	**120,073**	**108,215**	**11,858**	**27,504**	**48,716**	**37,332**	**6,521**

Table 24: LWDA 7 North East–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bowie	8,852	8,205	647	1,914	3,590	2,727	621
Cass	3,086	2,955	131	357	1,000	1,524	205
Delta	635	602	33	80	204	271	80
Franklin	1,046	959	88	160	263	588	35
Hopkins	2,551	2,387	163	418	924	1,110	99
Lamar	4,977	4,452	525	1,030	1,784	1,918	246
Morris	1,197	1,113	84	141	488	485	82
Red River	1,151	1,085	66	113	348	538	152
Titus	2,011	1,830	180	474	807	615	115
North East Total	**25,506**	**23,588**	**1,917**	**4,687**	**9,408**	**9,776**	**1,635**

Table 25: LWDA 8 East Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Anderson	4,585	4,164	421	945	1,804	1,442	394
Camp	1,138	1,066	72	153	329	546	111
Cherokee	4,054	3,817	237	605	1,453	1,721	275
Gregg	9,037	8,549	489	1,793	3,436	3,508	301
Harrison	4,714	4,502	212	696	2,109	1,599	310
Henderson	9,502	8,902	600	1,351	3,470	3,716	966
Marion	1,347	1,251	96	227	463	540	118
Panola	1,923	1,761	163	271	668	809	175
Rains	1,310	1,277	33	202	445	641	22
Rusk	4,140	3,924	216	609	1,734	1,504	293
Smith	16,119	15,076	1,043	2,640	5,732	6,369	1,379
Upshur	3,712	3,475	238	667	1,397	1,489	159
Van Zandt	5,125	4,897	228	638	1,672	2,446	370
Wood	4,835	4,516	319	768	1,606	2,323	137
East Texas Total	**71,541**	**67,177**	**4,367**	**11,565**	**26,318**	**28,653**	**5,010**

Table 26: LWDA 9 West Central–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brown	3,102	2,947	155	565	900	1,327	309
Callahan	1,494	1,318	176	231	618	565	79
Coleman	805	782	23	72	280	428	26
Comanche	995	932	63	122	304	528	40
Eastland	1,569	1,485	83	178	440	780	171
Fisher	423	381	42	51	150	206	15
Haskell	445	431	14	27	87	230	101
Jones	1,617	1,457	160	253	553	612	199
Kent	148	138	9	8	30	39	70
Knox	212	195	16	20	44	130	18
Mitchell	864	807	57	189	362	263	50
Nolan	1,140	1,089	51	162	409	480	90
Runnels	962	889	73	132	316	462	52
Scurry	1,100	1,047	53	192	391	508	9
Shackelford	268	258	10	25	51	165	27
Stephens	1,025	1,007	18	175	346	386	119
Stonewall	148	138	10	12	50	67	19
Taylor	12,071	10,434	1,637	3,661	4,667	3,279	464
Throckmorton	166	156	10	17	54	83	12
West Central Total	**28,554**	**25,891**	**2,660**	**6,092**	**10,052**	**10,538**	**1,870**

Table 27: LWDA 10 Upper Rio Grande–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brewster	779	732	47	128	273	322	56
Culberson	189	170	19	49	53	44	43
El Paso	47,936	43,926	4,010	14,460	18,958	11,681	2,838
Hudspeth	156	118	38	43	36	67	11
Jeff Davis	255	224	31	25	97	92	41
Presidio	412	372	40	94	140	119	58
Upper Rio Grande Total	**49,727**	**45,542**	**4,185**	**14,799**	**19,557**	**12,325**	**3,047**

Table 28: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Andrews	733	692	41	116	261	353	3
Borden	58	46	11	6	22	26	2
Crane	246	230	16	40	122	71	14
Dawson	709	613	96	102	238	251	118
Ector	7,191	6,826	365	1,242	2,973	2,558	418
Gaines	684	657	28	60	136	422	65
Glasscock	109	98	11	15	43	47	4
Howard	2,399	2,218	181	406	942	929	121
Loving	28	17	12	8	9	11	-
Martin	297	281	16	14	64	165	54
Midland	8,305	7,848	457	1,317	3,038	3,256	694
Pecos	971	920	51	305	313	319	33
Reeves	461	449	12	65	192	185	19
Terrell	153	144	9	7	32	61	53
Upton	222	207	16	23	67	123	9
Ward	749	699	49	89	299	293	67
Winkler	593	554	39	103	199	193	97
Permian Basin Total	**23,908**	**22,499**	**1,410**	**3,918**	**8,950**	**9,263**	**1,771**

Table 29: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Coke	428	388	40	50	129	203	46
Concho	287	275	12	54	108	123	2
Crockett	283	244	39	65	53	152	13
Irion	191	173	18	27	53	80	31
Kimble	387	373	14	43	109	220	16
Mason	294	282	12	25	96	164	8
McCulloch	655	614	41	75	188	333	59
Menard	278	242	36	41	78	118	40
Reagan	140	126	14	23	47	54	16
Schleicher	174	162	13	17	30	100	27
Sterling	79	69	11	8	36	33	2
Sutton	236	208	28	32	102	99	3
Tom Green	9,965	9,133	832	2,450	3,529	3,255	730
Concho Valley Total	**13,397**	**12,289**	**1,110**	**2,910**	**4,558**	**4,934**	**993**

Table 30: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bosque	2,136	1,961	174	323	827	801	185
Falls	1,267	1,075	192	219	433	461	154
Freestone	1,735	1,642	93	348	635	668	84
Hill	3,526	3,330	196	575	1,354	1,453	142
Limestone	1,736	1,549	188	374	556	699	107
McLennan	18,261	16,698	1,563	4,249	6,944	5,924	1,143
Heart of Texas Total	**28,661**	**26,255**	**2,406**	**6,088**	**10,749**	**10,006**	**1,815**

Table 31: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Travis	60,324	53,430	6,895	17,016	24,382	16,639	2,287
Capital Area Total	**60,324**	**53,430**	**6,895**	**17,016**	**24,382**	**16,639**	**2,287**

Table 32: LWDA 15 Rural Capital–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bastrop	7,315	6,520	795	1,883	3,226	1,878	329
Blanco	1,071	971	100	118	398	448	108
Burnet	4,996	4,661	335	705	1,800	1,997	494
Caldwell	3,303	2,958	345	870	1,251	1,100	82
Fayette	2,187	2,034	153	173	697	1,180	137
Hays	11,086	10,015	1,071	3,375	4,343	2,930	439
Lee	1,280	1,178	102	208	498	538	36
Llano	3,197	3,003	193	167	806	1,719	505
Williamson	36,837	32,321	4,517	10,493	14,183	10,268	1,893
Rural Capital Total	**71,272**	**63,661**	**7,611**	**17,992**	**27,202**	**22,058**	**4,023**

Table 33: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brazos	8,583	8,072	510	2,702	2,787	2,657	436
Burleson	1,720	1,523	197	269	630	697	124
Grimes	1,918	1,805	113	373	795	658	93
Leon	1,540	1,413	127	186	467	817	71
Madison	907	841	66	158	390	334	24
Robertson	1,404	1,241	164	234	520	555	95
Washington	2,856	2,721	135	309	905	1,223	419
Brazos Valley Total	**18,928**	**17,616**	**1,312**	**4,231**	**6,494**	**6,941**	**1,262**

Table 34: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Angelina	6,466	6,148	318	1,354	2,071	2,639	403
Houston	2,530	2,297	233	450	980	854	246
Jasper	2,703	2,528	175	508	956	1,116	122
Nacogdoches	4,056	3,676	381	768	1,270	1,673	345
Newton	1,102	1,041	61	167	415	481	39
Polk	4,968	4,684	284	658	1,585	2,325	400
Sabine	1,198	1,103	96	128	261	702	107
San Augustine	950	884	67	128	245	452	125
San Jacinto	2,876	2,587	289	482	1,079	1,101	214
Shelby	1,701	1,583	118	171	611	821	98
Trinity	2,041	1,874	168	290	654	863	235
Tyler	2,585	2,495	90	496	767	1,174	147
Deep East Texas Total	**33,176**	**30,900**	**2,280**	**5,600**	**10,894**	**14,201**	**2,481**

Table 35: LWDA 18 South East Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hardin	5,644	5,334	310	1,032	2,230	2,000	381
Jefferson	19,994	18,784	1,211	4,912	7,382	6,300	1,401
Orange	7,354	6,935	418	1,345	2,857	2,905	248
South East Texas Total	**32,992**	**31,053**	**1,939**	**7,289**	**12,469**	**11,205**	**2,030**

Table 36: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Calhoun	1,628	1,487	141	305	715	544	63
DeWitt	1,857	1,754	103	238	781	724	114
Goliad	698	627	70	120	222	335	20
Gonzales	1,675	1,641	34	237	601	658	179
Jackson	1,421	1,323	99	206	520	595	100
Lavaca	1,699	1,635	65	90	432	938	239
Victoria	7,126	6,621	505	1,147	2,877	2,784	318
Golden Crescent Total	**16,104**	**15,088**	**1,017**	**2,343**	**6,148**	**6,578**	**1,033**

Table 37: LWDA 20 Alamo–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Atascosa	3,241	2,980	261	796	1,230	1,065	150
Bandera	3,019	2,628	391	512	1,365	1,040	102
Bexar	158,710	136,790	21,920	47,833	65,973	36,069	8,835
Comal	11,378	10,445	933	2,273	4,418	4,006	681
Frio	741	684	57	174	261	272	34
Gillespie	3,238	3,091	147	257	896	1,959	126
Guadalupe	14,389	12,137	2,251	3,782	6,500	3,607	500
Karnes	943	865	78	186	351	294	113
Kendall	3,197	2,808	389	475	1,358	1,289	75
Kerr	5,769	5,291	478	760	2,038	2,347	624
Medina	5,092	4,593	499	1,330	1,981	1,625	155
Wilson	4,472	3,877	595	1,111	2,054	1,125	181
Alamo Total	**214,189**	**186,189**	**27,999**	**59,489**	**88,425**	**54,698**	**11,576**

Table 38: LWDA 21 South Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Jim Hogg	380	335	45	25	80	176	99
Webb	7,003	6,509	494	2,094	2,369	2,195	344
Zapata	676	660	16	78	189	270	139
South Texas Total	**8,059**	**7,504**	**555**	**2,197**	**2,638**	**2,641**	**582**

Table 39: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Aransas	3,295	3,072	224	412	1,119	1,521	243
Bee	2,621	2,398	223	749	879	824	170
Brooks	437	395	42	69	167	198	3
Duval	923	834	90	109	368	380	66
Jim Wells	2,816	2,706	109	582	1,167	953	114
Kenedy	48	26	22	10	16	16	6
Kleberg	2,410	2,242	167	689	720	883	118
Live Oak	1,155	1,043	112	199	436	445	76
McMullen	114	98	17	9	23	66	17
Nueces	29,423	26,800	2,622	7,079	12,649	8,306	1,389
Refugio	603	582	21	114	248	204	37
San Patricio	6,347	5,430	917	1,769	2,526	1,903	149
Coastal Bend Total	**50,192**	**45,626**	**4,566**	**11,790**	**20,318**	**15,699**	**2,388**

Table 40: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hidalgo	27,140	25,308	1,832	6,832	8,240	9,477	2,591
Starr	1,198	1,056	142	217	313	639	28
Willacy	1,043	974	69	288	414	288	53
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	**29,381**	**27,338**	**2,043**	**7,337**	**8,967**	**10,404**	**2,672**

Table 41: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cameron	18,188	16,487	1,702	4,494	6,030	6,124	1,540
Cameron County Total	**18,188**	**16,487**	**1,702**	**4,494**	**6,030**	**6,124**	**1,540**

Table 42: LWDA 25 Texoma–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cooke	3,404	3,204	200	408	1,226	1,534	235
Fannin	2,716	2,455	261	462	1,056	1,010	187
Grayson	12,115	11,266	849	2,224	4,581	4,695	615
Texoma Total	**18,235**	**16,925**	**1,310**	**3,094**	**6,863**	**7,239**	**1,037**

Table 43: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bell	36,965	29,420	7,544	16,709	13,906	5,509	840
Coryell	11,188	8,799	2,389	5,016	4,356	1,597	219
Hamilton	886	833	52	112	203	495	76
Lampasas	3,384	2,840	543	1,108	1,425	736	114
Milam	2,625	2,540	85	404	867	1,170	185
Mills	440	413	27	31	130	232	47
San Saba	566	537	30	74	134	288	69
Central Texas Total	**56,054**	**45,382**	**10,670**	**23,454**	**21,021**	**10,027**	**1,550**

Table 44: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dimmit	560	507	53	95	163	237	65
Edwards	96	78	18	12	39	41	4
Kinney	406	385	21	60	119	182	45
La Salle	286	265	21	47	108	117	14
Maverick	1,541	1,288	253	541	659	282	59
Real	386	343	43	38	110	192	47
Uvalde	1,711	1,604	107	337	658	601	115
Val Verde	3,811	3,439	372	1,134	1,339	1,183	155
Zavala	273	261	12	44	107	119	4
Middle Rio Grande Total	**9,070**	**8,170**	**900**	**2,308**	**3,302**	**2,954**	**508**

Table 45: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Veterans by County, 2011

County	Total Veteran Population, 2011	Male Veteran Population, 2011	Female Veteran Population, 2011	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Austin	2,211	2,116	95	305	764	1,010	132
Brazoria	23,790	21,997	1,793	5,286	10,539	7,333	633
Chambers	2,204	2,115	90	440	1,126	624	14
Colorado	1,444	1,310	134	170	475	683	116
Fort Bend	28,060	25,807	2,253	6,489	12,202	8,334	1,035
Galveston	23,077	20,927	2,150	4,542	10,488	7,098	948
Harris	185,793	168,529	17,264	40,828	76,662	60,507	7,796
Liberty	6,678	6,146	532	1,582	2,744	2,108	244
Matagorda	3,109	2,953	156	466	1,065	1,360	219
Montgomery	32,978	31,067	1,911	6,732	13,285	11,640	1,321
Walker	4,543	3,999	544	1,213	1,650	1,415	265
Waller	2,699	2,545	154	403	1,214	1,052	29
Wharton	2,760	2,550	210	388	1,016	1,231	125
Gulf Coast Total	**319,346**	**292,061**	**27,286**	**68,844**	**133,230**	**104,395**	**12,877**

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